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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.

The opinion of The Caucasian and
the opinion of others which we
can endorse on the Various
Topics of the Day.

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saturnian climate.

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than they are worth.

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This superabundance of rain
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corn is doing remarkably well
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An enterprising newspaper
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dangerously ill in Virginia; on
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left to visit his father-in-law
and bring his family home.
During his absence the sub-
poena was sent to Morganton. He
was informed of the fact. He
immediately wrote to Raleigh
that his evidence could not con-
tribute anything of value to
the case, but if he was still
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would report immediately. The
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ing of the matter says:—Any
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time run away from his duty
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Pure Democracy and White Supremacy

VOL. VII.

CLINTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

No. 43.

ATTENTION.

Will it pay you to advertise
in the CAUCASIAN?
Look at our advertising col-
umns, and you will see how
many are profiting by it.

LISTEN—800 subscribers in
1888; 1,357 to-day.

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A DISGRACEFUL CHAPTER
IN NORTHERN JOURN-
ALISM.

The newspapers to a great de-
gree are responsible for the bar-
baric fights between the bruisers.
Some of the big newspapers do
more harm than good. One of
the best and ablest of American
newspapers, the New York
Evening Post, has an editorial
in which this abuse of newspa-
pers in giving so much publicity
to slugging and other refined
Northern sports, is properly
handled. It says of certain
leading papers—the New York
World, Sun and New York Her-
ald, and the Boston Herald:

"All these virtuous commentators
shut their eyes to the fact that
the public interest which they de-
plore is largely of their own crea-
tion. They have published every scrap
of information which they could find
anywhere about the two brutes who
were preparing to pummel each other
for no other purpose than to show
which of them was the bigger brute."

It gives in tabular form what
space was devoted in each of
the three New York sensational
sheets before and after the fight,
beginning 25th June and ending
10th of July. From fourteen to
sixteen days these papers de-
voted grace space to this American
savagery. It shows that before
the fight the space devoted was
as follows:

World, 29 columns; Sun, 304 col-
umns; Herald, 194 columns.

After the fight:

World, 19; Sun, 154; Herald 154.

Grand total: World, 48; Sun, 46;
Herald, 35.

The Evening Post well asks:

"What prompted three thousand
people to go to that remote spot in
Mississippi and pay an aggregate of
\$8,000 in gate money alone to see two
ruffians pound each other? Was it
not the incessant talk in the news-
papers more than anything else?"

This is a disgraceful chapter
in Northern Journalism.—Wil.
Messenger.

[To the above list of newspa-
pers that published long ful-
some accounts of this disgraceful
affair might be added, the Wil-
mington Messenger, eight col-
umns. In view of this fact
would not the heading of this
article also apply to some ex-
tent to Southern Journalism?]

However in justice to Dr. King-
bury, who wrote the above, we
might say that we suppose the
proprietor of the Messenger is
responsible for the publishing of
the Press dispatches. But
right here we might ask, "Who
is responsible for the indecent
publications about the Grissom
scandal that appeared in the
Messenger?"

ALL ABOUT THE CANNING
BUSINESS.

Senator Rusk has made him-
self very popular already by
his prompt responses to letters
asking for information from
the farmers and fruit-growers
of the country. The Commis-
sioner of Agriculture of South
Carolina recently sent to Uncle
Jerry Rusk for information in
regard to the canning of fruits
and vegetables, and has received
from him a very satisfactory
and detailed description of
necessary outfits, the process of
manufacture, profits, etc. From
it we glean the following facts:

"The outfit required for can-
ning purposes is very simple,
consisting of a large wooden
vat, in which water can be
readily made to boil by means
of steam. This vat is provided
with a basket made of small
iron rods, hung by a tackle to a
crane. This basket is to hold
the cans, and is so arranged
that it may be promptly lowered
into or raised from the water.
The cans are made on the place
by expert tinworkers. They have
at the top a circular opening to
admit the fruit to be canned,
which is provided with a cover
or cap that may be quickly
soldered on. Whatever con-
trivance will facilitate the
paring of otherwise preparing
the fruits, etc., are provided,
but a large share of work is
done by hand. The cans are filled
with fruit, shaken down as
solidly as possible, and then
filled up with weak syrup or
other fluid, which drives out
all of the air. The next step is
to boil the cans in water for a
shorter or longer time. The iron
basket is filled with the cans
and lowered into the water in
the tank, where the boiling is
continued a few minutes or as
long as necessary."—Leesburg
(Fla.) Commercial.

The Grand Lodge of the
Knights of Honor was in session
at Waynesville, N. C., last week
in July. Wm. G. Brinson, of
New Bern, was elected Grand
Dictator for the ensuing year.

CUMBERLAND NEWS.

A MOONSHINER SHOTS A
HELPLESS WOMAN.

Fayetteville Canning Factory, &c.

(REG. COR. CAUCASIAN.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Aug. 5th, 1889.

It is said that in the upper
end of this county, where the
counties of Cumberland, Samp-
son, Johnston and Harnett come
together, there is a nest of
moonshiners who run their stills
near the line and evade arrest.
Last night, a week ago, a man
by the name of Gotlier went to
the house of a Mr. Fann, in the
section above mentioned, and de-
manded five dollars. He was
told that they did not have it.
He left, but returned at 12
o'clock, broke open the door and
shot Mrs. Fann and made his
escape into Sampson county.

Mrs. Fann is not fatally wound-
ed, though it was a narrow es-
cape, the ball or shot entering
the side and lodging in the ab-
domen. She was unprotected,
her husband being away and no
one but little children with her.
It is said that Gotlier is an ille-
git distiller, but we do not know
that it is true. This was an
outrageous affair and we trust
the law will be enforced. The
illicit distilling will corrupt
the morals of the young people
of any neighborhood where it
is carried on, and the good peo-
ple of this section are opposed
to it, and are doing their best
to put a stop to it. It causes trou-
ble, makes desperate men and
ought to be ferreted out.

Since writing the above Got-
lier has been arrested and is
now in jail. Sheriff Fisher, and
posse of eleven men, surround-
ed his house Sunday morning
at daylight, and sent a friend to
tell Gotlier of the condition of
things, and he surrendered. He
will be given a hearing before a
Justice of the Peace in a day
or two.

The canning company com-
menced operations last week,
with Mr. Nelson, an expert
canner from Baltimore, in
charge. About 3,000 cans of
peaches, tomatoes and peas were
put up the first five days, which
is very good for a beginning.
Many people visited the factory
during the week and were pleas-
ed and instructed by what they
saw. About 25 idle boys about
town are at work, and white la-
bor is given the preference.
There is more fruit coming in
than was expected or hoped for.

Capt. E. P. Powers has receiv-
ed an appointment at the hands
of Collector White, who makes
him a Special Deputy, with a
salary of \$125 per month. Quite
a delegation of Republicans from
this county went up to Raleigh
when Mr. White took
charge. All wanted office, and
most of them came back "piping
mad," cussing "Harrison and his
gang for all they were worth."

This is the last pull at the pub-
lic fund they will ever get, and
many who fail to get a "ditt"
will vote with the Democrats
at the next election, as they are
Republicans for revenue only.

The people at Wade, this
county, held an indignation
meeting last Monday and adopt-
ed appropriate resolutions de-
manding the resignation of Dr.
Grissom. We believe Dr. Gris-
som unfit for the place he holds
from his own testimony, and
think two-thirds of the people
of this county are of the same
opinion. We have talked to
many, and only one man was in
favor of Dr. Grissom's retention,
out of hundreds.

The first suppers have come
to market. Growers say
the crop will not be a large one.
It is the most delightful of all
grapes.

Messrs. Rose & Leak are mak-
ing an addition of 20x30 feet to
their large store on Hay street.
Business is improving.

The Grand Jury in their re-
port recommends the earnest
consideration of the building of
a new Courthouse. The present
one is almost worthless. A new
one centrally located with vaults
and other conveniences is a ne-
cessity, and the people of the
county are in favor of building
it, we believe.

Wednesday next is the day for
the Cumberland County Sunday
School Picnic at the Pearson
Tabernacle in this city. One
thousand scholars and teachers
are expected.

The Bucket Factory is to be
doubled in capacity. The ma-
chinery having been ordered a
week or two since.

The clothing factory has add-
ed forty machines making about
eighty in all. They are run by
steam, and each machine man-

aged by a woman, who can turn
out a coat or a pair of pants in
an astonishingly short time.

We were pleased to meet
Messrs. Matt J. Pearall and F.
L. Faison, of Warsaw, in the
city last week.

For the last thirty-four days
it has rained. The crops have
suffered, but the damage is not
so great, if the rains would cease
at once, and the seasons be good
hereafter.

Mr. Alex. Crumpler, a former
citizen of Sampson county, died
at his residence, a few miles
east of here week before last in
his 62nd year. Mr. Crumpler was
an excellent citizen and a Chris-
tian gentleman, as this writer
knows. He leaves a family
who deeply mourn their loss.
We sympathize with them, and
can only say they have a bless-
ed hope of meeting him in a
better land.

"ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF
GOOD ROADS."

It has been said that the test
for the advancement and civil-
ization of any community can
be found in the condition of its
churches, schools and roads.
Certainly one of the most im-
portant items for a rural dis-
trict, where all travelling and
transportation must be done
over dirt should be kept in the
best possible condition.

Bradstreet's has an article in
point on the "Economic Im-
portance of Good Roads," from
which we make the following
extracts:

A great deal of interest has al-
ready been aroused in the question
of road improvement, but much
more would be felt if anything like
a definite notion of the importance
of good roads to the material pros-
perity of the country were generally
entertained. It is one thing to ar-
gue in a general way that improved
roads must be of advantage to the
people generally; it is another thing
to show that good roads are a direct
and approximately calculable pecuni-
ary benefit. The average man
will be made to see at once the im-
portance of good roads when he is
told, as the result of apparently care-
ful estimates of the force of friction
required on different kinds of roads,
that any one of the better classes of
permanent roads would enable a
team to draw on the level about four
times the amount drawn on a com-
mon dirt road in good condition.
On the basis of the experience of
Illinois, where considerable atten-
tion has lately been given to the
subject of road improvement, it is
estimated that good roads, even good
dirt roads, at all seasons of the year
would reduce the cost of transporta-
tion on our country roads more than
one-half, while good permanent roads
would make the real cost of hauling
less than one-quarter of what it is
now.

It has been estimated that the poor
roads of the United States cost the
farmer on the average at least \$15
per horse. Dr. Jenkins considers this
estimate a low one. He estimates
that if the roads of Illinois, for ex-
ample, were improved, so that for
one-half the year good loads could
be hauled, but for the other half
about two-thirds as much on the
average, the difference between the
earnings of an ordinary draught
horse on the roads as at present and
on the roads as improved would be
in the neighborhood of \$25 a year.

It strikes us that there is much
of truth in the above figures and
if our farmers are going to con-
tinue to raise cotton, which is to
haul to market, and take the
remainder of the year to haul
back home corn, meat, flour, hay
and fertilizers, that it would be
economy to spend at least one
month or a twelfth of this time
in putting the roads in good
order.

John L. Sullivan has been ar-
rested in New York and taken
to Mississippi on requisition of
Gov. Lowry for prize fighting
within the limits of his State.
The State had offered a reward
of \$1,500 for his capture, and
the penalty in that state for
prize fighting is a fine of not
more than \$1,000 and not less
than \$500, or imprisonment in
a county jail not less than 12
months, or both. All aiders
and abettors are punishable by
a fine of not less than \$100 or
imprisonment for six months,
or both. Gov. Lowry now has
an opportunity to make such
barbaric practices odious and
he ought to do it by giving
Sullivan the full penalty of the
law.

Later: Sullivan spent last
Sunday in jail and had a pre-
liminary hearing before Judge
Campbell of Jackson Miss.
Monday morning. The Judge
ruled that the slugging
must repair to Marion county
and give bond for his ap-
pearance Aug. 12th.

CUPID'S WILES.

A LIST OF COURT-PLASTER
AND ITS MEANING.

He Loved A Semi-Ideal Girl Though
Was About to Marry Another.

Judge Burleigh sat at his desk
so completely lost in thought,
that his intimate friend and
associate, Dr. Sanderson, opened
the door of the outer hall, and
crossing the main office, entered
the judge's private room and
stood for some seconds by the
doorway without being noticed.
With a twinkle of amusement
in his eyes, he saw his friend
open a package, take from it
the miniature of a beautiful
girl, and press it to his lips.
A lock of golden hair and a
small black object that looked
like an overgrown wafer were
next unwrapped, and on these
the old judge gazed for some
moments, smiles and shadows
chasing each other over his
benevolent face.

At length, with a sigh, he
was about to place the articles
in their wrappers, when a noise
at the outer office caused him
to raise his head, and he saw
the doctor standing in the
doorway. Hurriedly he drew a
newspaper over the contents of
the parcel, and was about to
rise, when the doctor exclaimed
with a hearty laugh:

"Well, well! What next?
Will we live to see the sphinx
ogling some far Egyptian
deities, or the shade of Black-
stone coquetting with a pocket
edition of Venus? Or is it an-
other Mand Muller? Tut, tut! Judge,
I would never have thought it
of a staid old bachelor like you,"
and the doctor laughed again.

"Probably not," replied the
judge,—"most people wouldn't;
but you have shot wide of the
mark this time, for the articles
you saw are not connected with
any romance in which I played
a leading part."

"Ah! a cousin perhaps, or a
sister; eh, Judge?" replied his
friend shyly.

"Sit down, doctor," said the
judge, "and I will tell you an
old story. The point of it you
have no doubt heard a score of
times; but I venture to say that
you never knew that such a
circumstance actually occurred,
and that the principals in it
were among the best known of
our society people of half a
century ago. My connection
with the affair was through my
relationship to the lady in the
case. After her death her only
daughter was my ward, and I
afterward adopted her. I was
her mother's counsel for some
years; and one day she gave me
this packet and told me the
circumstances. It had such a
spice of romance in it that I
have always enjoyed thinking
about it, and often look at the
picture and try to recall her as I
knew her in the prime of life. I
will tell you the story; I know
you will find it interesting."

The judge unwrapped the
miniature, placed it upon the
desk, and continued:

"The autumn session at the
Seminary in Breslau, in the
year 18—, opened with unusually
full classes, and the buildings
were crowded. Indeed, the
number of resident students
was so far in excess of the
provision made for them, that
it was found necessary to put
at least two pupils in every
room in the dormitories. A
new wing was to have been
finished in time for the opening
of the session; but for some
cause it had been delayed, and
the students were obliged to
be content with crowded ac-
commodations while the work
on the new building was pushed
forward as rapidly as the
weather and the limited means
and help would permit.

"The building stood on a
high table-land overlooking the
village. The original plan of
construction was the form of a
Maltese cross. The central
portion and main floors were
devoted to the chapel, libraries,
class-rooms, dining-rooms, and
business offices; while the wings
above the first floor, were used
as dormitories. But three of
the wings and the central
portion had at that time been
completed, and it was upon the
fourth, which was to be built
much longer than the original
plan, that the work was going on.

"As it was expected that the
new wing, which was to be
occupied by the boys, would be
done by the holidays, it was
finally decided, after much
debate, to turn one of the halls
into a dormitory for the young-
er girls, and the working pupils
who assisted in the domestic
affairs of the establishment; for,
with the exception of cooks,
housekeeper, and scullery
maids, all of the household

service was performed, by
pupils who in this way paid for
their board and tuition. One
of the girls' dormitories was
therefore given up to the boys
and young men, and a large
number of girls occupied cots
in the long hall.

"The regular boys' dormitory
was reached by a separate
stairway from the lower floor.
The two others, both usually
occupied by the girls, opened
upon a spacious landing con-
necting with the hall of the
main building.

"In giving up one of these
wings to the boys, the young
people were necessarily brought
into rather close quarters; and
arrangements were made for
night monitors, who were
selected from the assistant
teachers, and were stationed in
the hall. They had regular
watch-hours, and relieved each
other at stated intervals. In
this way a check was kept upon
the gamesome youngsters lest
they should forget or ignore
some of the proprieties of life.

"There were no doors to the
entrances to the dormitory
halls, and as the occupancy by
the boys was to be but tem-
porary, it was not thought best
to put them up, especially as
the halls were wide and high,
and the entrances handsomely
finished in arches that would
necessarily be much disfigured
by the process. Screens were
therefore provided and placed
at each entrance, and it was
taken for granted that this was
all that was necessary.

"The graduating class of the
year previous had been more
than ordinarily large; and so
much had been said by out-
siders in favor of the school,
that an unusual number of
strangers had presented them-
selves. The opening days were
formal, and there was an air of
constraint about the place,
quite out of accord with the
usual order of things. Many
members of the graduating
class had been students there
for several years, the teachers
had continued in their places,
and the seminary had been
much more like a large family
circle than such institutions are
wont to be.

"But now everything was
changed. There were several
new teachers, the few remain-
ing pupils from the old classes
were late in coming, as they
would drop readily into their
places, and the regular teachers
were too much engaged in
arranging the details of the
new work, to be able to give
more than general attention to
what was going on about them.
The older and more sedate
boys and young men were put
into the new dormitory, while
the youngsters and madeaps,
always plenty in such institu-
tions, were left in the old wing.

"One night toward the end
of the first week of the term,
Albert West, one of the older
of the new pupils, was alone in
his room in the new dormitory.
The retreating bell had sounded
some time before, and having
extinguished the light he was
sitting by the window and
looking out over the village.
He was quite homesick, but
was trying to reason himself
out of a state of mind which
he knew would be fatal to his
progress in his studies, and a
stumbling-block in the way of
his ambition.

"But it was useless; and he
declared to himself he was in-
dangered of forgetting his estate
of manhood, and crying like a
girl. Indeed, there was some
suspicion of moisture in his
eyes, and a decided lump in his
throat, when, like a flash, into
the room popped a slender figure
in a long, loose garment that
trailed on the floor, and lovely
flowing hair that fell over
the shoulders. The door was
carefully closed and the key
turned, and before the young
man could speak, came in a
whisper the words:

"'I've got it, girls' but such a
risk! Do you know I nearly ran
over old dragon? Now I must
have heard you, for she came into
the room with a light; but I dropped
behind an arm-chair, and she
didn't see me. Say, girls, where
are you? Well, hide if you want
to, you hateful things! I'll never
do any more of your old errands!
I was near getting lost, too. I
tried every door down the hall
before I found the room.'

"Albert West was not only a
young man of nerve, coolness,
and judgment, but he was in all
respects a gentleman, and poss-
essing the generosity, and de-
licacy which are occasionally
found in such natures in their
greatest perfection. He instantly
comprehended the comprom-
ising situation for both parties;
were this young girl found in
his room at that hour.

[To be continued in next issue.]

OUR FARMERS' COLUMN.

SOMETHING INTERESTING
TO THOSE WHO TILL
THE SOIL.

"There is no material progress that is well
based and permanent without agricultural
progress."

So many agricultural pa-
pers are published, and articles
written by men, who have little
or no practical experience as
farmers, that information and
suggestions through such medi-
ums have fallen into disrepute,
and does but little good. In
view of this fact, we wish to get
the views and tested plans of
practical farmers for this column
each week. So farmers, send in
an account of your success in
any branch of Agriculture, for
the benefit of the fraternity.

A Good Example for Farmers Through-
out the South.